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The Western Globe.

EXPERT
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REPAIRING

G. W. HOTSON

Hotson Block
Established in Lacombe, 1900.

VOLUME XI

CHAS. B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager

LACOMBE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1914

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



Flexibility Strength Correct Design

Petrolia Sleds Combine all three of these, and they are, consequently, the lightest running sled on the market.

We have different sizes in either cast or steel shoe.

THE PRICES ARE REASONABLE

Morrison & Johnston Ltd.

Hardware Furniture Implements



ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital and Reserves
\$14,000,000.00

Sound Banking Principles Followed

DEPOSITS RECEIVED—Record your business transactions through this office and receive the benefits and protection a Bank Account affords.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposit your cash surplus in interest bearing account. Cash reserve is the best asset.

MONEY TRANSFERS made at reasonable rates.

ADVANCES made to assist and encourage legitimate business.

Lacombe Branch—W. A. SHIELDS, Mgr.

Documents and Valuables held for our clients free of charge.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized.....\$26,000,000

Capital Paid Up.....11,500,000

Reserve and Undivided Profit.....12,000,000

Aggregate Assets.....188,000,000

Drafts, Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued, available in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Savings Departments at all branches. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received, and interest allowed at highest current rates.

340 Branches throughout Canada and Newfoundland.

40 Branches in West Indies, London, Australia, and New Zealand.

Lacombe Branch—J. G. Nickerson, Manager

Sub-Branches, BENTLEY AND BLACKFALDS, ALBERTA

Holiday Opening

Saturday, November 21st

You Are Invited

We ask the pleasure of showing you our large assortment of beautiful and useful holiday goods. You should see the various lines while they are unbroken.

No matter when you plan to buy gifts, remember there is an advantage to be gained by looking early. In this way you may gain valuable ideas and suggestions that will make buying easier when you are ready.

You will not be urged to buy anything on opening day—we merely want you to see the goods.

Christmas Joy or Christmas Worry—Which Shall it be?

Christmas Worry is apt to be caused by delayed shopping, buying in haste, or by buying from looks instead of quality. Christmas Joy goes with the satisfaction of presenting well-chosen gifts. Our store is filled with goods that will please—the kind that combine art, beauty and utility. We have done the worrying this year in order that our customers may have a joyful holiday season.

You will also find that reasonable prices add to the pleasure of buying.

COME TO OUR OPENING AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS WITH YOU.

REMEMBER THE DATE SATURDAY NOVEMBER 21ST.

The McDermid Drug Co., Ltd.
D. A. Lothian, Manager

Read About the Better Values for This Week

Ladies' Suede Hand-Bags 75c.

Ideal Christmas Presents

We know these Handbags to be regularly worth \$1.25. They are neat and such that any Lady would be pleased to carry. Made of soft, good quality Suede leather, in the long or oval shape, with plain, dull white metal top and clasp, to open wide, and having a narrow strap of double Suede leather for carrying. A decidedly new style; in Purple, Tan, Royal, Grey, and Black. Special, each

75c.

Ladies' Handbags, new oval shape, in Black Solid Leather, metal fastenings, strap handle; regularly marked \$1.50; Special

95c.

GROCERIES FOR 'XMAS

We carry the finest quality Groceries; we guarantee their excellence. The proof is in the eating. Try them. Our Prices are consistent.

Raisins, Sultan's Raisins, Currants, Dates, Lemon, Orange and Citron Candied Peels, Figs, Grapes, Oranges, Apples, Grape Fruit, Lemons. Apples in stock include lovely Ontario favorites packed in barrels—Spies, Baldwins and Greenings.

Warm Underwear for Cold Weather

Best Makes at Lowest Prices

Children's Vests and Drawers of Mixed Cotton and Wool, good wearing, warm, and do not shrink, natural color; for ages 1 year to 14. Prices from

45c. to 75c.

Children's Combinations of same grade, natural color, 7 year to 14. Prices from

90c.

Ladies' Good Cotton Vests and Drawers, good wear, warm, nice fitting, unshrinkable, sizes 33 to 38. Priced, each

35c.

Ladies' Vests and Drawers. Prices from 50c. to \$1.00 per garment

LADIES' COATS

Excellent Assortment and Great Values



No Lady could wish for a better choice of Coats than we have to show, and no better values could be obtained elsewhere.

Every Fashionable Style is represented. The choicest of materials are tastefully trimmed. The Coats are well lined, splendidly cut and made, tailored by experts.

Ladies' Blue Cape Coat of lovely heavy quality Zibeline cloth. This cloth gives excellent service, and is very warm. Very special value

25.00

Ladies' Coats in qualities priced from

10.00 to 45.00

Crompton Corsets

Cost Less For they wear best

We will replace with a new pair any Crompton Corset which does not give absolute satisfaction to the wearer.

New No. 269—Medium Bust Corset, strong wear; boned to give the fashionable figure; good hose supports, sizes 18 to 24. Price

1.50

Other qualities in Corsets

1.25 to 8.50



GIRL'S HATS

Regularly Marked \$2.00 to \$3.50

Special Sale at 75c.

Nowhere could be found such good values as those in our Millinery Department at the present time.

One noteworthy special for this week is in Girls' Hats. Nice quality Felts in new shapes and fashionable and pretty colors, tastefully trimmed with the loveliest of Ribbons. In many cases the trimming alone is worth the cost of the Hat. At one Special Price

75c.

Men's Sheep Lined Coats

Men looking for a keen price on a very necessary garment this cold weather will find the "Better Values" here. Sheep lined Coats of hard wearing material, well made and very warm.

Boys' extra good Brown Duck Coats, sheep lined, good collar, clasp fastenings; a splendid value at only

4.50

Men's Heavy Whipcord Coats, lined with picked quality sheep pelts, 9 1/2 inch Fawn Beaverized collar, clasp fastenings, leather bound pockets, knitted wristlets; all good sizes and full lengths. Priced special

8.00

Good Hosiery Values

Children's All Wool Hose for Winter wear, fine or wide rib. We thoroughly recommend the wearing qualities, for ages 2 to 11. Prices

30c. to 50c.

Children's Heavy All Wool Hose, the best for Boys' school wear, very strong and warm; sizes 8 to 10. Prices

35c. to 60c.

Misses' Fine All Wool Hose, sizes 8 to 9 1/2. Prices

35c. to 50c.

Ladies' Cashmere Hose regular 36s. per pair; fast dye; good wear; correct shape; sizes 9 to 10. Per pair

25c.

All Wool Hose for Ladies. Per pair

35c.

Ladies' Warm Mitts or Gloves

Warm and good wearing Mitts and Gloves at the prices you want to pay.

F. E. McLEOD,

"The Store of Better Values"

LACOMBE

BRITAIN NOW HAS OVER MIL-
LION UNDER ARMS.

London, Nov. 13.—Speaking in the house of commons on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Andrew Bonar Law promised the government the unflinching support of the opposition in prosecuting the war. The opposition leader said:

"We stand in a better position now than at the outbreak of the war. The only chance for victory of Germany was that she should win before the resources of the Allies were available. She has failed, and failed on both fronts."

Bonar Law emphasized the importance of the financial position and said that already the economic effects were being felt in Germany. This was shown by the rate of exchange, and this would become more evident as time progressed. As soon as Germany realized that she must be beaten, he declared, economic forces would work with a pressure of which there was no conception.

The leader of the opposition wished to know why a British naval force went to Antwerp, which the first lord of the admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, accompanied the military expedition instead of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, minister of war, and something more about the naval disaster off the Chilean coast.

Premier Asquith declared that he doubted whether the war would last as long as some people predicted, but that it would last long was certain.

"However, the longer it lasts," continued the Premier, "the more the great resources and strength which the empire possesses will be available to fill the gaps, to replace the losses and maintain our position. The empire is on the trial and the experiences of the last three months have inspired us with the confident hope that the longer the trial lasts the more clearly we will emerge from it as the champions of a just cause."

Mr. Asquith expressed warm appreciation of the support which the government had received from parties. England is engaged in an unprecedented contest, he said, and regarding the justice of her cause in this there is no difference of opinion in any part of the empire. The country has gone through much, has learned much, has seen her troops hold a position of difficulty and danger. The Premier continued, and he added:

"Today we see them in a position in which, in conjunction with our Allies, France and Belgium, they have frustrated absolutely and defeated the first designs of the German Emperor."

Regarding the sending of British marines to Antwerp just before the fall of that city, the Premier intimated that Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, subsequently would make a more detailed statement, but he said at once that the responsibility for the expedition was shared by the government as a whole. Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, was consulted and everything was done with his knowledge and approval, and the expedition was a material and most useful factor in the conduct of the campaign."

The Premier pointed out that the number of men authorized by the three votes of the present year for the regular army—territorial—was 1,186,000. Of that total, but 100,000 are already in the service of the crown.

On Monday next, said Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, will lay before the house of commons his financial proposals, including the question of a loan for which the government is going to ask the authority of the house on Tuesday. There will be a vote of credit of considerable dimensions and an additional vote for men. Viscount Bryce, in seconding the address in the house of lords, referred appreciatively to the attitude of public opinion in the United States, which he declared was a country well able to judge wisely the questions at issue. It was upon moral grounds that its support was given, and this was therefore more highly prized.

The war, said Viscount Bryce, had become a struggle for ideals. The ideal of a military state was resolved to dominate all the neighboring countries, and the ideal of peaceful communities dwelling in tranquility after the protection of treaties. In the conflict of principles there could be no end until one or the other triumphed.

There could be no talk of peace at present, a peace pact now would be hollow, while the contending nations would begin to prepare for a renewal of the struggle. Europe would be living in continual suspense and alarm.

The Earl of Crawford, Unionist, urged more strenuous methods to get rid of German spies. He asserted that in the vicinity of the great naval base of Rosyth they had a well organized system, by means of which they signalled ships at night. There had also been discovered, he said,

an admirably equipped private post system between Fife and ports of Germany.

In the speech from the throne at the opening of parliament today, King George said: "My Lords and Gentlemen:—The energies and sympathies of my subjects in every part of the empire are concentrated on a victorious conclusion of the war in which we are engaged. I summoned you, now in order that sharing as I am aware you do, the conviction that this is duty of paramount and supreme importance you take whatever steps are needed for its adequate discharge."

"Since I last addressed you the area of the war has been enlarged by the participation in the struggle of the Ottoman empire. In conjunction with my Allies and in the spirit of repeated and continuous provocations I strove to preserve in regard to Turkey a friendly neutrality. Bad counsels and alien influence have driven us into a policy of war and defiance against her, and a state of war now exists between us. My Muslim subjects know well that our rupture with Turkey has been forced upon me against my will, and I recognize with appreciation and gratitude the proofs which they have hastened to give of their loyalty, devotion and support."

"My navy and army continue throughout the area of conflict to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions. We watch and follow their steadfastness and valor with thankfulness and pride, and there is throughout my empire a fixed determination to support their every sacrifice, and to triumph of our arms and vindication of our cause."

"You will be asked to make due financial provision, for the effective conduct of the war, and the measures which will be submitted to you at this stage of the session are such as seem necessary to my advisors for the attainment of the great purpose upon which the efforts of the empire are set. I can only commend them to your patriotism and loyalty, and I pray that the Almighty will give His blessing to your counsels."

SAYS PEOPLE OF THE
STATES ARE FOR BRITAIN

The people of the United States are with the Allies, says P. H. Scanlon, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Great Falls. "That does not mean that they are against the German people, concerning whom a very good word may be said by contact, exists all over the United States, but they are against the great Prussian war machine of which the war-mad Prussian aristocracy is the head, which is held responsible for the war in which nearly half the world is actively engaged, and which is having a disastrous effect on the commerce of the other half."

The Germans from whom the people of the United States get their impressions of things German are the middle-class Teutons, many of whom settled in the United States in the late '40's because of the German uprising about that time. They made places for themselves on the raw lands of the west, built up splendid homesteads, raised families that forgot all about the Fatherland, helped to fight the war of the rebellion, and constitute an excellent element of the mixed American population. In this element, representing millions, there is little feeling for Germany. The first generation has passed away, and the product of the second generation is a full-blown American citizen, of which Roosevelt, several degrees removed, is a type. They have about as much feeling for Germany as has the Canadian.

"I am an Irishman and a home ruler, although the original home ruler of the family settled in the United States several generations ago. And now that England is about to give Ireland home rule, and most of her home rulers are away on the firing line, there is nothing for us home rulers of the United States to do but to lend our moral support to the Mother Country. I never did like a Dachshund, anyway."

THE HELP OF JAPAN.

It is good news to the enemies of German tyranny and barbarism to hear that Japan contemplates sending an army to Europe to assist the Allies in their stand against the European barbarians. This is a natural result of the triumph at Tsing Tau. The idea finds increasing support, it is said, in military circles at Tokyo, where it is rightly believed such support would be most welcome to the Allies. We are living in times that are really without precedent. Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Guildhall banquet on Monday evening, did not exaggerate in the slightest when he observed that by the capture of Tsing Tau last week Japan made the most dramatic of answers to the most insolent message ever sent by one sovereign to another, viz., that which years ago compelled the Land of the Rising Sun to give

up Port Arthur, which she had taken from the Chinese. The Japanese have never forgotten that it was the German Emperor who first raised the cry of "the Yellow Peril." It is worth remembering that Japan's ultimatum to Berlin "advising" Germany to evacuate Kiaoo Chau, was couched, word for word, in the terms that the demand which Germany presented to her in 1895, except that the words "Kiaoo Chau" appeared in place of "Port Arthur"—indicating the retention of the Japanese memory and the inflexibility of the Japanese determination to avenge a national affront.

By those to whom it is given to force the future, great possibilities may be contemplated as a result of the present action of Japan. Just as France's alliance with the infant Republic of the United States in 1776 did so much to foster the spirit of democracy which led to the Great French Revolution in 1789, it is quite likely that the fact of Japanese soldiers fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Allies, on European soil, against the monstrous terrors of autocracy and barbarism, may still further develop among their great nation the democratic spirit which so befits a great people. As everyone knows, such writers as Herbert Spencer, Buckle, and John Stuart Mill are known by heart today by every educated Japanese. Among the masses there is the growth of a spirit which betokens a desire to escape from the "fetters, bring and carry" of feudal Japan, and they are open to their eyes to the necessity of obtaining better conditions of existence. The war now waging promises to be one in which the cannon of the enemies of barbarism will shoot the seeds of liberty far and wide over the world.

OUT OF 48 DOCTORS 11 WERE
SPIES.

London, Nov. 13.—For many stories have come from France that the Germans systematically misuse the Red Cross service that a narrative supplied by a correspondent of The Daily Telegraph is of considerable interest.

The story he tells of the discovery of 11 spies among 48 German officers captured by the French in the re-occupation of Amiens, and of their offence, is a most interesting one.

The forty-eight were captured by cavalry and taken immediately before the French general commanding at Amiens. He received them with the courtesy and consideration due to their position as Red Cross doctors. They were told they would be sent to Geneva to await exchange for an equal number of French doctors.

The first suspicion that some of them were not what they pretended to be was caused by the discovery in their conveyance of arms, ammunition and explosives. The Germans explained that it was customary in their army to carry means of protection against troops who did not understand the meaning of the Red Cross. The general accepted the explanation with the remark that there were strange customs in the German army.

That night the Germans were entertained at a banquet by the chief medical officer of the French. He and his staff were elated over recent successes of the French arms. They made delightful hosts. The banquet was gay. The talk turned on medical matters, such as methods of treating various classes of wounds. It was observed by the host that some of the Germans avoided such topics. Excusing himself, he went straight to the communal excursions, and suggested that he be permitted to question the Germans in turn on simple matters of medical science. Permission was given.

An orderly summoned the German officers one by one, in order of seniority, to a little room where the chief medical officer sat at a little desk. As each German confronted him, he remarked that he was desirous of having the visitor's opinion as to the most effective treatment for gangrene. Without hesitation, clearly and in detail, the first German submitted to the test, answered questions, and made notes upon the subject. The four who came next were equally versed as to medical science. The sixth stumbled and displayed intense ignorance. The five who preceded him had rejoined the medics.

The chief medical officer said to this man: "Sir, I am afraid it would be hardly fair to your army to send you to Geneva to be exchanged for a French doctor. You must go to another destination, which will be decided later." The test continued. When it was over 37 German officers, unsuspicious of the grim purpose of the chief medical officer, had returned to the banquet. Eleven were ordered to guard a side room.

The 37 who had passed the life-and-death examination were sent to their quarters, after being cordially invited to breakfast in the morning with their hosts of the evening.

The court-martial was brief but very thorough. Every man of the eleven was offered the opportunity to clear himself or justify his use of the Red Cross emblem. Few offered an excuse. Col. Crawford, the presiding officer, notified them that they had been found guilty of making an unlawful use of the Red Cross; that they could only be regarded as spies, and that they would be shot at dawn. The eleven saluted stiffly. Col. Crawford returned the salute. The prisoners were led from the room.

At daybreak, Col. Crawford, the chief medical officer, amicably greeted the 37 who had, all unknowingly, exculpated themselves, and invited them to join in the "petit déjeuner." They found seats. Suddenly they heard the tramp of feet, a harsh word of command, an increasing sound of marching men. Through the window of the breakfast room the 37 saw a platoon of French infantry file past, then the 11 officers who were their comrades, then another platoon of infantry, and at the last an officer with drawn sword. A German colonel half started to his feet.

"There are our comrades," he cried. "Where are they going?"

Col. Crawford remained in his chair, calm, immovable. "Your friends," he replied quietly, "have so little medical knowledge that we cannot do your army the injustice of exchanging them for eleven of our own doctors; therefore they are bound for a further destination."

The company in the breakfast room sat in absolute silence. Five minutes passed. From a good way off came the sound of a rifle volley.

"What is that?" cried the German colonel.

"Your friends," said the French medical chief, as he rose from the table, "have reached their further destination. In one hour your train will start for Geneva."

W. J. TREGILLUS DIED OF
TYPHOID FEVER.

Calgary, Nov. 12.—The death occurred this morning with unexpected suddenness of one of Calgary's best known citizens, when, after an illness of only a few days, Alderman W. J. Tregillus succumbed to typhoid fever at 3 o'clock in the General Hospital.

Alderman Tregillus arrived back in Calgary from a trip east on Sunday last, and was so ill that he had to summon medical aid immediately. Dr. Crawford was called in, and found that Mr. Tregillus' temperature was very high, and that the fever was already well under way. He had taken to his bed immediately on arriving home, and on Tuesday he was removed to the General Hospital, where he was under the care of Dr. ed.

Crawford and Dr. McEachern. The patient's heart was weak, and his vitality very low, and this lessened his chances in the fight against the fever. Despite all that could be done, his stamina proved unequal to the task of withstanding the shock, and he passed away at 3 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Tregillus came to Calgary twelve years ago, in August, 1902, and took up ranching on a spot just three miles from the post office. His farm, known as the Pure Breed Stock Farm, is one of the best known in the district around Calgary. At first he was engaged in raising horses, and then he went into the dairy business, keeping about 60 head of cows for some years. Latterly, his farm has been devoted to the breeding of thoroughbred Holstein cattle. Within the last two years he has been interested in the founding of the Tregillus Clay Products, Limited, west of the city.

JUDGE'S FINDING ON HILL-
CREST DISASTER.

Lethbridge, Nov. 13.—The report of Judge Carpenter, appointed by the provincial government as an independent commissioner to enquire into the disaster at the Hillcrest mine for the purpose of arriving at the cause of the holocaust, if possible, and to bring in recommendations with a view to the avoidance of similar disasters in future, has been issued. It is a lengthy document traversing all the evidence that has been gathered, the explosion does not appear to be ascertainable. As to the ordinary causes of ignition of gas in a mine, shot firing having been eliminated, the explosion must, of course, have originated from the ignition of gas, but by what means there has been absolutely no suggestion. Certain of the ordinary causes of ignition have been or may be eliminated here, but there is no means whatever of fixing upon which of the remaining causes it was that started the explosion.

"The only solution, therefore," continues the commissioner, "that I can arrive at, as a result of the whole evidence adduced at the inquiry, is that the disaster was caused by an explosion of gas, the origin and seat of which is unascertainable, this explosion being augmented by the ignition of dust throughout the mine."

The direct cause, was either the carelessness of a miner, or a blow-out shot. The ventilation of the mine was not at fault.

A couple of recommendations are appended to the report which will likely be incorporated into the Alberta Mines Act. One of these will require the operators of a mine to keep a plan of the ventilation of a mine in the mine office, the other will define more fully the term "district" or "split" as applied to the mine. In the disaster 189 men were killed.

Vickers & Kriese
New Lumber Yard

Everything in Lumber and Building Material.

Twin City Coal

Office and Yards

Glass Street - - Lacombe

THE LACOMBE BAKERY

R. G. GILMOUR, Proprietor

We beg to announce that we have now on our shelves a full line of Groceries, Fruits and Confectionery, and solicit your patronage.

Our Bakery is up-to-date.

We will carry everything in Season

Phone orders receive prompt attention.

- Phone No. 5 -

Old Parr,

20 Year Old

V. O. H.

Wilsons' Port

Calgary Beer

To be had at
F. L. SMITH, Ltd.



I am taking over the Arcade

Stables at present run by Thos.

Dagg. If you want your horses well fed and cared for, give me a trial. I will use nothing but first-class hay.

JAS. TOCHER.

Agent for John Deere Machinery

John Fortune
CITY LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

Careful Attention given to Commercial Trade

First Class Rigs and Good Drivers

Draying on Short Notice

LACOMBE - ALBERTA

CREAM WANTED.

I need your Cream, so send it along: you get your cheque once a week. I Pay Cash For Dairy Butter and Eggs. Dairy butter must be put up in tubs or in large rolls.

The Lacombe Creamery
G. A. Anderson, Prop.

Watt & Hay

We Want to
See You!

About a New Fall Suit or Overcoat.

Special Measure Samples to Show You From the "Fit Reform" house, Montreal

The Daddy of Them All

Coat Sweaters, New Hats and Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Mackinaw Coats,

Fur and Fur-Lined Coats, and

Lots of Them.

We Welcome You as a Visitor
Whether You Buy or Not.

Watt & Hay

McLear Block - Lacombe

S. W. PAISLEY

AUCTIONEER - LACOMBE

Sales Conducted Anywhere; Satisfaction Guaranteed. PHONE 304

Lacombe Meat Market

Phone 95 for Honest Service

A. GILMOUR

Will pay the following prices delivered in his yards at Lacombe this week:

Choice Fat Steers, 1,200 lbs. and up...	6c.
Choice Fat Steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs...	4c. to 5c.
Fat Bulls...	2c. to 3c.
Fat Oxen...	2c. to 3c.
Extra Choice Fat Heifers...	4c. to 4c.
Choice Cows, Int...	4c.
Medium to good Fat Cows and Heifers...	3c. to 4c.
Beef Hides...	8c.

HOGS—Hog prices are so uncertain that we cannot quote a steady price. Those wishing to sell, phone us for prices.

Further information regarding prices can be had by phoning 20 from 7.30 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Night Phone 40.

Choice Plates of Beef	10c. per lb.
Choice Flanks of Beef	9c. per lb.
Choice Neck of Beef	10c. per lb.
Prime Rib Roast of Beef	16c. to 20c. per lb.
Choice Shoulder Roast of Beef	14c. per lb.
Choice Pot Roast of Beef	12c. to 15c. per lb.
Pork Roast, Choice	15c. to 17c. per lb.
Trimmed Shoulders of Pork, whole	12c. per lb.
Breakfast Sausage	15c. per lb.
Tomato Sausage	17c. per lb.
Cambridge Pork Sausage	20c. per lb.
Made fresh daily on the premises.	

Corned Beef	12c. per lb.
Pickled Pork	12c. per lb.
Our Own Brand Lard, absolutely pure	55c.
3 lbs.	85c.
5 lbs.	1.15
10 lbs.	

Fish fresh from the Coast Thursdays.
Before buying your meat for thrashing, get prices from us.

Phone 95. THOS. THORP, Prop. Box 135

A ten cent tea, etc., in aid of Anglican church, on Thursday afternoon and evening, at home of Mrs. Jones. (Residence on south side of church.)

Last Monday evening, the young people of the Lacombe League spent a very pleasant social evening, at the home of Misses Olivia and Letty Reeves.

There will be a lecture on "The War Spirit in England" by Dr. Kerr, from the University at Edmonton, on Monday evening, 23rd inst., at the Methodist church. This is the first of a course of monthly lectures on the university extension work. They are all of interesting subjects. Do not miss the first one. Admission free.

For soft water and wood, apply to L. Steers, Glass street, Phone No. 49. (N18-4p)

Our \$3.00 full sized cabinet photo offer is still open. Those who wish to take advantage of this offer must do so within the next ten days, as the lines will be gone by that time.—B. S. Cameron, Lacombe.

The Methodist Sunday school will hold their Christmas entertainment, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23rd. They are preparing to give the cantata, "Once Upon a Christmas Time," also choruses and drills, ending with Santa Claus and a Christmas tree.

The ladies who are interested in sewing for the Red Cross Society will please meet at the homes of Mrs. A. S. Stewart and Mrs. Jessie Francis, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The ladies who are interested in knitting for the Red Cross Society will please meet at the home of Mrs. P. E. McLeod, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Send us your films or plates to be developed and printed; also work finished on a high gloss unless otherwise directed. A two-cent stamp will bring a film to us.—B. S. Cameron, Lacombe.

Methodist church, Lacombe, Sunday, Nov. 22—Morning subject, "Two Estimates of Foolishness." Evening subject, "Life's Great Question: If a Man Die, Shall he Rise Again?"

Mrs. Thorne and Mrs. Cooke entertained a number of their friends at a musicale at the residence of Mrs. Thorne on Wednesday evening last. A pleasant evening was spent in vocal and instrumental music, each guest being expected to take part in the program. Without exception all attempted to do his or her part with the result that many new vocalists have been discovered in Lacombe. A dainty supper was served at midnight, a feature of which was artistically designed place cards, from the pictures on which the guests were expected to pick out their places at the tables, and which were retained as souvenirs.

W. H. Waddell's sale came off yesterday, and was a most successful one, everything offered being sold for a good price. Oats in the bin brought 53c, pea bushels and barley 40c, and wheat C. E. Danron conducted the sale.

C. F. Danron is holding a sale for A. Rodehaver on Thursday, November 20. See the sale list in this issue.

What about Christmas gifts this year? Photos are appreciated by everyone.—B. S. Cameron, Lacombe.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Bible Society (Lacombe Branch) will be held in the Presbyterian church, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. A. D. Macdonald, B.A., and the other ministers in the town. All are most cordially invited to attend.—E. H. Jones, honorary secretary.

E. Blomgren is holding a sale

DEATH OF C. WATKINS.

It is with no ordinary regret that we announce the sudden death of Mr. Charles Watkins, one of Lacombe's most respected and public spirited citizens. The deceased gentleman was killed instantaneously by the accidental discharge of his gun as he was lifting it from his car in his own garage on Thursday last. The remains were interred in Lacombe cemetery on Friday, the funeral service being held privately at the home for the family—publicly in St. Cypryan's church, according to the Rites of the Church of England, which church deceased was a full member.

In more ways than one can tell, deceased gentleman was always doing something for his fellows, especially those in need, one of his last kind acts being valuable practical support to the local patriotic fund. The deepest sympathy of the community goes out to the widow and young child so suddenly bereft of one so dear and so true.

LACOMBE FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Lacombe Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company have passed the end of their first business year with flying colors. In the ten months that the company has been in business, they have written over \$900,000 of insurance, and the assessment which the directors have decided upon, while being very low, is sufficient to pay the running expenses and all legitimate losses and provide a small surplus for emergencies.

The directors have also decided to write insurance upon the cash principle, as well as the assessment plan. The cash rate on which they will write insurance is cheaper than that of any other company doing business in Alberta.

Any person wishing proof of this statement has merely to call at the office of the company and have a talk with the manager, who is prepared to prove to your satisfaction that it is to your benefit to place your insurance with the local company.

As well as the cash rate for the regular three-year policy, the company is covering grain on a "short term policy." Farmers storing grain in winter will find this branch of insurance greatly to their benefit.

With the good start which the farmers have given this company in their first year, there is no doubt of the ultimate success of the company. The farmers of Lacombe district will soon have in their town one of the strongest companies in Canada. This is something for the Lacombe farmers to look forward to, as it will certainly be a big advertisement for this district, and there is nothing like keeping the money at home, especially when it costs less to deal there.

LECTURES FOR LACOMBE.

The following are the lectures to be given in the Methodist church in connection with the Department of Extension: Monday, Nov. 22, 1914—"The War Spirit in England," by W. A. R. Kerr, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Modern Languages. Monday, Dec. 14—"The Causes of Insanity," by Dr. H. H. Mosher, M.D., Professor of Physiology.

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1915—"Comets, Meteors and Polar Light," by S. D. Killam, M.A., Ph.D., lecturer in Mathematics. Thursday, Feb. 4th, 1915, "Dr. Samuel Johnson," by R. K. Gordon, M.A., Lecturer in English. All these lectures will be free and open to all.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

A general meeting of the congregation of St. Stephen's church was held on Monday, Nov. 9th, to decide what could be done with the proceeds of the bazaar held in February last.

The secretary read the balance sheet. Private subscriptions to the extent of \$45.40 were received, and as we also have a good selection of separate mountings, you may have any stone set just to suit you.

We have a large stock of loose stones at present, and as we also have a good selection of separate mountings, you may have any stone set just to suit you.

Proceeds of Ball	\$109.00
Disbursements	
Donation to Belg. Fund	\$53.60
Orchestra	40.00
Reading Hall	20.00
Printing	5.00
Bishop	3.00
Renting Chairs, etc.	1.20
Cream	.80
Balance, private subs.	45.40
Total	\$169.00

Calgary, Alta., Nov. 13.
Mrs. E. H. Macdonald,
Sec. Treas. The Ladies' Aid of St. Stephen's, Lacombe, Alta.
Dear Madam:
Please accept my heartfelt

When you're down in the mouth—
Think of Jonah.

He came out alright—
Don't Worry.

If you have headaches and all the troubles that come from eye defects, I can give you instant relief.

Let Me Test Your Eyes

Nine times out of ten they are the cause of all the trouble. My scientific method of testing eyes and perfectly fitting Glasses to suit each particular case, will restore you to health and happiness.

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Royal Bank Building, Lacombe. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Think of us, then come to us when your watch stops, it is Expert Watch Repairing you want.

C. C. CURTIS

Dealer in
WOOD, COAL, ICE.
DRAYING A SPECIALTY.
Agent for Cardiff Coal.
Agent for Imperial Oil Co.
Prompt Delivery our Specialty.
Phone 76.

thanks in the name of my compatriots and of myself for the generous contribution of the Ladies' Aid of St. Stephen's church, to the Belgian Relief Fund.

I very much appreciated their kindness, and wish you to believe me, yours very sincerely,
R. PRIMER, Belgian Consul.

OFF TO THE WAR.

Four of Lacombe's young men left yesterday evening for Calgary, where they will enter camp for training for the second Canadian contingent. A large number of citizens, headed by the band, were at the station to see them off and wish them luck.

The band played several patriotic airs, among them, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and the train pulled out amid cheers. The boys who have offered themselves for their country are Geo. Fisher, Wm. Flemming, Jos. Johnston and Stanley Fuller. A further contingent from this district leaves today.

LOOKING AFTER GERMAN SPIES IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Nov. 16.—The military authorities in Australia are taking the strongest measures against the activities of the German spies in the commonwealth. Sunday soldiers raided the residence of two university professors, Herr Edward Scharf and Herr Von Dechund. They discovered a small amount of correspondence which they impounded for transmission to the attorney-general, who will investigate and report thereon to the minister of defence.

The Brisbane steamer Southport, is leaving shortly for Nauru and the surrounding islands carrying an official, who, it is understood, will act as administrator.

PRINCE OF WALES HAS GONE TO FRONT.

London, Nov. 17.—The Prince of Wales left today for the front in France. The Prince was dressed in a military uniform and unostentatiously departed in an ordinary cross-channel mail packet boat, the Osward. He has joined the staff of Field Marshal Sir John French.

The news that the heir to the throne has been permitted to carry out the royal tradition as an army leader has been received with great satisfaction by the newspapers, which express the belief that it will stimulate recruiting.

A despatch from Boulogne to the Daily Chronicle says: "The arrival of the Prince of Wales here was the signal of an enthusiastic demonstration by the British and French troops gathered on the water front. Several thousands of wounded alongside the quay joined in the cheering. The Prince shook hands and spoke with many of the wounded."

Select Your Christmas Ring Now.
We'll gladly reserve it for you. Don't wait until the last moment when our stock is depleted and the best and prettiest things are gone; when you and we are crowded for time.
Loose Diamonds
We have a large stock of loose stones at present, and as we also have a good selection of separate mountings, you may have any stone set just to suit you.
Diamonds of all sizes and prices.
Wedding rings, \$4.00 to \$10.00
Girls' solid gold rings, \$3.50 and \$5.00
Ladies' rings, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00
Fine engagement rings \$8.50 to \$20.00
Diamond set engagement ring, \$12.00 to \$150

Taxidermist and Furrier
Send me your Game Heads. I guarantee satisfaction or refund your money.
Rugs, Robes and Heads a specialty.
Holton Block, Lacombe
Curtis A. Jones
TRAINED NURSE.
Trained Nurse open for engagement; graduate of Loma Linda Sanitarium. Address Drawer "U," or phone 508, Lacombe.

Get the first pick-by buying your Christmas presents now.



AND DON'T FORGET WE GIVE YOU A FREE TICKET ON THE PONY, SADDLE AND BRIDLE OR \$100 GRABALIA TALKING MACHINE OR \$25 WAGON OF MERCHANDISE IN OUR STORE, AND GIVING A YEAR TO USE MERCHANDISE. NOW GET ALL THE TICKETS YOU CAN, MORE TICKETS MORE CHANCES. PICK UP YOUR PRESENTS NOW AND PUT THEM ASIDE FOR XMAS DELIVERY.

THE CITY PHARMACY

A HISTORY-MAKING TIME.

What person of middle age is there who, looking back to his or her school days, does not recall how in learning about the great battles that formed so large a part of their history lessons, there was the underlying thought that never again would there be such battles fought. We felt sure that never in our lifetime would there be war. Those of us who were schoolboys a third of a century ago used to regret that destiny had condemned us to live our lives in such a prosaic, workaday era, with no glorious fighting and adventure going on, no Spanish Armada being sunk, no battle of Waterloo being fought. Well, the greatest war in all history is now in progress, and we cannot realize its true proportions. One battleship of today could blow the Spanish Armada out of the water with the greatest ease. The battle of Waterloo was fought in a space not as large as the city of Calgary; a modern line of battle would stretch across the province of Alberta. The first astounding unbelievable shock we experienced on hearing that war was begun has passed away, and we are all now doing our best to realize the vastness of the operations, the millions of armed men engaged, the terrible losses and the whole scope of this greatest tragedy that has ever befallen the civilized world. But we fail to realize it in its true proportions, in its full meaning. We cannot visualize in our minds and really understand the terrible events which, as these words are written, are staining the map of Europe crimson. Who among us on this side of the Atlantic is capable of vividly imagining the war as an actuality? Does anyone in the shadow of a great event feel its true weight and meaning?

27,600 WOUNDED PASS BRUSSELS DURING ONE DAY.

Thielt, Belgium, via the Hague and London, Nov. 13.—Ninety-two trains of German wounded, each carrying a total of 300 men, making 27,600 in all, passed through Brussels Sunday, November 8, bound for Germany.

The inundations in Flanders which prevented the Germans from making their way along the coast in their efforts to reach Calais, are now proving equally unfavorable to the Allies, who are finding it impossible to proceed through the marshy regions. The Germans have been obliged to evacuate Middlekerke on the coast, half way between Newport and Ostend and this point has not yet been occupied by the Allies.

The Germans, according to information available here, are now concentrating all their forces for a final attack in the vicinity of Ypres. The afternoon of Nov. 7 they almost succeeded in completely surrounding the city as a result of attacks from the southwest and the northwest. Today, however, their position is said to be much less favorable because of the excellent work of the French artillerymen and the way in which the Allies have been supported by French and British aviators, who now seem to be flying better than the German air.

CATTLE PRICES NEXT SPRING.

This is how the live stock "trade" of the Pacific coast sums up the situation: "Experts who have been studying the meat situation in Canada and the United States express the opinion that the Canadian farmers who are fortunate enough to have on hand feed spring a lot of well-fed cattle, will receive for them the greatest price in the history of Canada. The explanation for this is the partial failure of this year's corn crop in the United States and the determination of the American farmers not to hold their stock, but to feed them up as fast as possible and rush them to market in order that they will not have to carry them over the winter.

"While last year's corn crop was short the one two years ago was heavy, and the farmers had enough feed on hand to help out in wintering last year's stock. But that condition does not exist this year. The farmers have none of last year's short crop on hand, and if they attempted to carry their stock over the winter, they would have to depend solely on this year's crop, which is not sufficient. With the American farmers rushing their stock to market there can be only one result and that is a great scarcity of cattle in the United States next spring. While this

shortage will probably work some hardship on the American consumer, it is the best thing that has occurred in the interest of the Canadian cattle raiser for a good many months. The Canadian cattle raiser, which comes to the United States from Canada is to the effect that the Canadian cattle raisers are well aware of the shortage in the American corn market, and the consequent promised shortage of cattle in the spring, and they will hold on to their cattle this winter, feed them well and have them in prime condition for the spring trade in the United States. From present indications the Canadian cattle raiser who follows out this policy will reap a substantial advantage with the approach of the spring months."

GEN. BOTHA'S FORCE DEFEATS GERMAN COMMANDER DE WET.

London, Nov. 13.—An official Pretoria despatch received by Reuters Telegram Company says that General Louis Botha came into contact with the rebel General De Wet's commando 24 miles east of Winburg, Orange River Colony, after a forced night march. The rebels were severely defeated, 250 being taken prisoners.

OLD MAN COMMITS SUICIDE BY HANGING.

Hardisty, Nov. 13.—Henry Swiegar, an old man living about 25 miles southeast of Hardisty, committed suicide Tuesday evening about five o'clock by hanging. He had not been feeling well for several days, and on a few occasions his wife and noticed that he seemed rather queer. Tuesday afternoon he went down to a creek, built a pole and straws, and after he had been gone about half an hour his wife became uneasy and went to see if anything was wrong. She found him hanging by a rope from the end of the pole. She called the hired man, who at once cut the rope, but life was extinct. Constable Wilson, R.N.W.M.P., and Dr. Smith, of Hardisty, motored out Wednesday, but after viewing the body and finding the particulars in request was not thought necessary. Mr. Swiegar was a pioneer of Hardisty, operating a feed and livery stable in the early days. He was a German-American, 74 years of age. He leaves a widow and several small children.

SHARP NOTES TO COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Colombia and Ecuador have been advised by Great Britain and France in emphatic terms that the Allies will not countenance further violations of neutrality by these South American states. After making strong representations through the British and French ministers at Quito and Bogota, the British and French governments considered the matter serious enough to communicate to the United States government, in view of the possible complications that might arise between Colombia and Ecuador and the European belligerents.

Two notes were presented to Secretary Bryan, by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, and Jules Jusserot, the French ambassador, calling the attention of the United States to the representations which had been made to Colombia and Ecuador. The notes do not require that the United States take any action, merely advising the Washington government of their correspondence with the South American states, in line with the customary policy of keeping the United States informed of matters of vital consequence passing between European nations and countries of this hemisphere.

The notes to the American government cited no specific violations, but expressed the hope that Ecuador and Colombia would be impressed with the value of maintaining strict neutrality, of which the United States had given no signal an example.

Just what the infractions consisted of has not been made public, but that condition does not exist this year. The farmers have none of last year's short crop on hand, and if they attempted to carry their stock over the winter, they would have to depend solely on this year's crop, which is not sufficient. With the American farmers rushing their stock to market there can be only one result and that is a great scarcity of cattle in the United States next spring. While this

THE WESTERN CLONE LACOMBE, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1914.

of the whereabouts of the British fleet. In fact, the responsibility for the loss of the British cruisers in the battle of the Chilean coast is laid by British officials to some extent at the doors of Ecuador and Colombia.

It was stated by British officials here that no complaint has been made against Chili, Great Britain being satisfied with that country's observance of neutrality.

REPUBLICAN GAINS.

The Republicans secured a sweeping victory in the elections in the United States on November 3rd. They almost wiped out the big Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. Only three of the nineteen northern and western states which were electing governors elected Democrats. This change might suggest a prospect that a Republican president might be elected two years hence. But the conditions are not ordinary. An election in times of financial distress is always likely to go against the government. The financial distress from which the United States is suffering is not of its own making, or due to its own political actions, such as the lowering of the tariff, but is attributable to war conditions in Europe, and to the propensity of people to refuse to embark on enterprises requiring capital at such times of uncertainty. Foreign conditions may be better understood two years hence, or they may have quieted down and righted themselves. If they remain bad, Mr. Wilson must expect to suffer for them, even though no act of his was responsible for bringing them about.

But this unreasoned feeling of dissatisfaction on account of hard times has not been by any means the most important factor in the political turnover. The real strength of the Republican vote has been due to the collapse of the Progressive party and the return of the stray flock to the Republican fold. In locality after locality it can be shown that the loss made by the Progressives at the election was the return of the recent election are compared with the election of two years ago; is exactly equal to the gain made by the Republicans. In the east, at least, the Republican Progressives had attracted very few Democrats; they had simply caused a split in the Republican party. Now that the split is almost healed, political conditions revert to the pre-progressive era, when the Republican party was almost continuously and universally dominant throughout the north and west. At the last presidential election, Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt received between them enough votes to elect a president with an overwhelming majority over Mr. Wilson, but their votes were so divided between them that Mr. Wilson got in.

It looks as though at the presidential election the Progressive party will be such an inconsiderable factor that if Mr. Wilson runs for re-election, as there is every prospect that he will, he will be opposed by a united Republicanism, not a regenerate Republicanism leavened by Progressive forces, but controlled by stand-pat leaders of the old type, with Cannon, Brandegee, Penrose and Mann as its leaders. His chances of defeating it are not the best, yet they are not as bad as the election returns indicate, for it must be kept in mind that there has never been an election held in an off year since the civil war that has not increased the strength of the party out of power. Generally more than the succeeding presidential election broke out. Many who were disgusted by the Payne-Aldrich-Cannon trickery on behalf of private interests may take heart when they realize that it is Mr. Wilson who would be voting for, with his outspoken theory that law should be the result of the polls of the various striving interests, thus handing the people over to those who exploit them. This is the case with the Progressive party. Mr. Taft into declaring the Payne-Aldrich tariff to be the fulfillment of his promise to the loyal Republican progressives, of whom Mr. La Follette was the leader, to give them a substantially lower tariff, a declaration which he spent the rest of his career in vainly attempting to atone for.

SANCTION TO PROPOSAL IS TO BE ASKED OF COMMONS.

London, Nov. 13.—It is reported in the parliamentary lobby that Premier Asquith will on Tuesday, at the request of the House of Commons, ask sanction for the raising of a million additional troops for the purpose of war, thus bringing the total up to 2,000,000 men.

Much interest is shown in the

financing of the war. It is well understood that the government intends to issue a war loan of \$1,000,000,000 or more, probably at 4 per cent., and redeemable within ten years.

It is estimated that Great Britain is spending \$35,000,000 weekly on the war, and in addition to the war loan the government may propose to raise a further \$250,000,000 by increasing the income tax to half a crown in the pound. This would provide for the necessary expenditure till next March, the end of the financial year.

There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army and it is expected that, with the territorialists, who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of 2,000,000. New armies are also being organized in India.

DEFENCE OF THREE STRIKING EPISODES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

London, Nov. 12.—The official press bureau issued the following statement tonight: "The operations during the last few days have consisted mainly of fighting to the north of the Ypres, where the points of interest were at first on the line of Hollebeke, Wytschaete and Messines. There have also been severe encounters on the line from Zandvoorde to Frezenheim.

"The character of the fighting has been one of frequent and vigorous infantry attacks from the Germans, accompanied by heavy shell fire alternating with equally vigorous counter attacks, the general result being the maintenance of our line, not without considerable loss on our side, but with still heavier losses on the other. Six machine guns and over one hundred prisoners were taken by us on the 8th.

"The Allies' strength has been constantly maintained by reinforcements. Latterly the stress has been in the neighborhood of Gheluvelt, to the north of Ypres, and at Dixmude. "The German artillery fire was practically a continual bombardment, intended to pulverize the defence preparatory to the advance of the infantry. In the centre the struggle has been at Ypres, the defence of which will certainly be reckoned in history as one of the most striking episodes of the British army. For more than three weeks the struggle has been going on, the position into the enemy's lines, has been held under a rain of

shots which has lately ceased day or night. During this time the enemy has poured successive waves of infantry against it only to see them break to pieces, one after the other.

SAYS DOMINION MAY BUY FOUR FAST CRUISERS.

London, Oct. 13.—The London Advertiser says that it learns from a London man with an official connection with the government at Ottawa that the federal cabinet has practically decided to purchase four fast cruisers from the United States, at once, two of these to patrol the Canadian Atlantic coast, and the other two, to be dispatched to the Pacific. The success of the Australian cruiser Sydney in destroying the Emden has hastened the move, the article declares. Ottawa, Nov. 13.—There has been in circulation a report that the Canadian government was planning to purchase one or more American-built cruisers. When asked in regard to the report, the naval service department said that it had heard nothing about it.

AUSTRIAN ARMY SURROUNDED BY CZAR'S TROOPS.

London, Nov. 13.—Austria's main army in Galicia, in its retreat before the Russians, has been surrounded and its escape across the Carpathian Mountains cut off according to advice received by the Russian embassy at Rome. It is stated that the Austrians must accept the challenge of the Czar's forces for a decisive battle or surrender. A Russian army, marching toward Silesia, has arrived at Mekk, enveloping the right wing of the German army in retreat from Russian Poland.

GRAIN COMPANY CONVICTED.

Winnipeg, Nov. 13.—At a meeting of the Dominion Grain Commission at the city hall today, the Grain Growers' Grain Company was found guilty of discrimination for charging farmers 14 cents a bushel for handling grain in country elevators, on condition that the company's terminal elevators. The Smith-Murphy Co. was the complainant.

The Bentley Garage
P. E. THORP, Proprietor.
Repairs on all makes of autos promptly and carefully attended to.
AUTO LIVERY
Vulcanizing
Having just installed a vulcanizing plant, I am making a specialty of repairing tires—outer casing or inner tubes. Get my estimate on your work.
P. E. THORP, - BENTLEY

EVERYTHING FOR THE FARMERS
Old Dominion and Chatham Wagons and Democarts—Gasoline Engines and Grinders—P. O. Gangs and Sulkys and Walking Plows—Motor Hay Presses—Top and Open Buggies—1 second-hand tractor and separator, in first-class running order.
A. J. LESLIE, - LACOMBE, ALTA.

Farmers' Supplies
Robes, Blankets, Rugs, Trunks, Club Bags and Suit Cases—Bargains.
A full line of Dr. Hess' Stock Food—65c. and \$1.00 packages; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 50 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$7.00.
Kow Kure, Garget Cure, Bag Balm for Cows. Dip and Disinfectant Balm—Myrrh wine cuts and wounds. Hoof Ointment, Swamp Fever and Gall Cure; Distemper and Worm Powder; Loose Killer; Pan-a-cia, Oyster Shell and Grit. Guaranteed Harness Oil; Satin Gloss and Polishers.

THE LEADING HARNESS SHOP
W. L. ELLIOTT
Nanton Street Lacombe, Alta.

Lacombe Iron Works
General Blacksmith Work of all kinds. Horseshoeing, Plow Work, Wood Work, Machine Work. Agents for the Stevens' Brush Outlets. Prices are Right and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
CASH PAID FOR OLD IRON
A. D. Watson
Nanton Street Lacombe, Alta.

BUSINESS CARDS

Macdonald & McBride
A. M. MACDONALD, B. A.; J. B. MCBRIDE
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and Conveyancers.
Solicitors for Town of Lacombe, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, H. G. Dunn & Co., The Colonial Investment & Loan Company, Etc., Etc.
Company and Private Funds to loan on Town and Farm property.
Lacombe Office: Merchant's Bank Building.
P. O. Drawer 1. Phone No. 6.

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary.
Office: Barnett Avenue, Lacombe, Alta.

JOHN McKENTY
Notary, Conveyancer, Accountant, Official Auditor, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Office: DAY BLOCK, Lacombe.

Dr. R. Roberts
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Alberta St., Opp. Methodist Church.
Veterinary Surgeon
Government Veterinary Inspector

Mrs. P. McDONALD
Teacher of:
PIANO, VOICE and ORGANS
Painting in Oil and Water Colors
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F. TAYLOR BLACKSMITH
Horseshoeing
a Specialty

Louis Ritz
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Estimates Given Free. Shop at Atlas Lumber Co. Yards.
Phone 49

Lacombe Bath Room
In the McLean Basement, opp. Merchants' Bank.
Now open under new management. Prices 35c.
D. FLEWELLING, Prop.

J. Bullis
is now prepared to clean yards, haul out manure, or do other team work.

L. PETERKA SHOEMAKER
Has removed to the store on the corner of Barnett Ave. opp. Titaworth's, and has a complete stock of Mens' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Guaranteed Solid Leather.
Chrome Tanned Harness, the Best Made.
Guaranteed for Two Years.
Polishes and Shoe Fittings of all kinds.
Rubber Heels.
Repairing of all kinds in Quick Time.
Prices Right.
Remember the Stand.
L. PETERKA

AT NEW AND SECOND-HAND STORE
1 Magnet Cream Separator.
1 Sharpless Cream Separator.
1 Capital Cream Separator.
1 Butter Worker.
2 Sewing Machines.
4 Washing Machines.
3 Second-Hand Ranges, one a Monarch.
2 Second-Hand Heaters.
2 Second-Hand Bicycles.
2 Sewing Machines \$10 and up.
1 Piano; 10 Violins.
3 Banjos; 3 Mandolins.
2 Guitars; 1 Vacuum Cleaner.
10 Dressers and Stands.
Beds, New and Second Hand.
2 Extension Tables.
10 Shoguns.
13 Rides and Ammunitions.
Winchester Shot Shells, 10 gauge, 50c. per box.
Overalls and Jackets; All Wool Underwear, \$3.00 per suit.
These goods are A1 and real snaps will be given.
O. BOODE, Nanton St.

C. F. DAMRON
Live Stock & Farm Sales
AUCTIONEER
BENTLEY - ALBERTA

30 years' experience buying, selling and breeding live stock. Qualifies me as a valuator of your stock.

ECLIPSE PUMP WORKS
Nanton St.
General Repair Shop
Gun and Cycle Repairs, Pumps and Fittings, Steam and Water Fittings, Electric Lamps and Fittings, Batteries and Spark Plugs, Bonny Oil Heaters, Stove Pipes, Elbows, Rings, Etc., Tank Heaters, Windmills, Stock Tanks Full stock of Pumps and Fittings for your inspection.
F. V. PARSONS, Prop.

HOME RAISED
Veal—raised in wholesome surroundings—you've never eaten better than you'll find in Cole & Slater's shop. Lamb, too, that is real Spring Lamb, tender and juicy. Freshly killed and plucked Spring chickens—the best on the market. Always the choicest and best cuts of meat, poultry, game, etc.

COLE & SLATER
Telephone 15
Lacombe, Alberta

For Sale
153 acres, half mile from Blackfalds, some improvements, \$25 per acre.
158 acres, some improvements, 44 miles from Blackfalds, half mile from school, \$2,300; terms easy.
A quarter section 11 miles west of Blackfalds, 5 miles from Sylvan Lake P.O. and stations, 25 acres under cultivation, buildings, fences well, etc., \$2,700. Cash, \$700, balance on easy terms.

J. McNicol
Blackfalds, Alta.

LACOMBE SECOND-HAND STORE.
I buy and sell second-hand goods.
I handle Bankrupt Stock: Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds; Springs, and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.
(S241) O. BOODE, Nanton St.

Alberta Stable
Having leased the Alberta Stables, Glass Street, I am now prepared to do a general livery and feed business.
Special attention paid to farmers' business and feeding. General trading of all kinds.
TERMS REASONABLE
The Alberta Stable
THOS. DAGG, Prop.

DR. DEYAN'S FRENCH PILLS
A powerful purgative for the bowels. It is sold at all drug stores, or ordered by mail on receipt of price. Each box contains 10 pills. Price, 25c. per box. Dr. DeYan, 111, St. Catherine Street, Montreal, Canada.

PHOSPHOR FOR MEN
"Phosphor" is a pure, white, crystalline substance, which is a powerful purgative for the bowels. It is sold at all drug stores, or ordered by mail on receipt of price. Each box contains 10 pills. Price, 25c. per box. Dr. DeYan, 111, St. Catherine Street, Montreal, Canada.

For Sale by City Pharmacy.

RUSSIANS ARE WELCOMED
BY ARMENIANS

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 12.—Reports reaching the Russian capital from the Turkish border indicate increasing importance to the part the Armenians are playing in the Russo-Turkish war. In several towns occupied by the Russians the Armenian students have shown themselves ready to join the invading army, and explained that they had prepared themselves for the Russian approach by constant drilling and by gathering arms secretly. All along the line of march, according to these despatches, the Armenian peasants are receiving the Russian troops with enthusiasm and giving them provisions freely.

An Armenian newspaper, referring to this crisis in the history of Armenia, published the following:

"The long-anticipated day of deliverance for the Turkish Armenians is at hand, and the Armenians are prepared for any sacrifice made necessary by the performance of their manifest duty."

From the border country there has come to Petrograd further reports of armed conflicts arising from the refusal of Armenians to become Turkish conscripts and surrender their arms. It is now rumored that the important city of Van is today besieged by a band of 20,000 Armenian guerrillas. They are reported to have defeated all the Turkish troops sent against them, causing the Turks heavy losses.

A wounded Russian cavalry officer who has returned to the capital from Lemberg, in describing the Russian march into Hungary over the Carpathians, said that the Russians, after penetrating to within 100 miles of Budapest, were forced to return to avoid being cut off by Hungarian troops which had made their way through the western passes.

PLANNED TO CONQUER
BRITAIN AND FRANCE

London, Nov. 12.—Just six years ago, says the Swiss correspondent of The London Morning Post, there appeared in a French periodical, The Despeche Coloniale, an article by Joseph Montet, entitled, "Does Germany Want War?" In this article M. Montet narrates a conversation which he had just had with a highly-placed German shortly after the French had taken possession of Morocco.

Opinion in Germany military circles, said that German to M. Montet, was that there would be war, not at once, but within a not very remote period, with Britain and with France. At present such a war is not feasible, but in five years' time Germany thinks she will be able to conquer Britain at sea and conquer her at the same time on land.

"Isn't that a large order?" "Large or not, it must be," answered, stating the general opinion in Germany as to the existence of the war, which ever way you like to put it. According to that opinion, Germany can hardly breathe within her frontiers, and she must have more provinces—Champagne, for instance, and what still remains to you of Lorraine and Franche-Comte. German teachers say this quite frankly to their pupils. That is quite definite, is it not?"

After pointing out various points reckoned on by the Germans in their favor, (which have not occurred) the German said:

"In case of war with France, or, to speak more accurately, war with what may be called Triplice, there are, for Germany, a whole host of difficulties and dangers which are likely to occur. For instance:

1. The blockade of the North Sea ports by the British and French navies together.

2. The intervention of Denmark, which would necessitate her being kept under observation by an army corps.

3. A two-fold revolution in Russian Poland and Alsace-Lorraine.

4. The possibility of the war lasting six months, and consequently of its becoming a defensive war on your part along our eastern frontier.

5. The entrance into the field of a British army of 120,000 men, commanded by General French.

6. An attack by an army of 250,000 Russians, east of Prussia. Here Germany would be content to keep on the defensive, with three army corps.

7. The lukewarmness of Italy.

8. A revolution in our colony of West Africa.

"You have just alluded to the possibility of the war lasting six months. Why so?"

"Because in that case Germany would be obliged to ask for peace. She knows it. She knows that if the war lasted more than six months she would be ruined, her treasury depleted, and her population decimated by poverty. As a matter of fact, she is also not unaware that the blockade of her North Sea ports would cost her over £200,000,000, the port of Hamburg alone doing every year trade to the value of \$800,000,000.

GREATEST IMMIGRATION IN
HISTORY OF WORLD.

Winning, Man., Nov. 12.—James Oliver Curwood, a U. S. author of note, believes that Canada will see the greatest immigration movement in its history following the war. He says: "Following the signing of peace will come an immigration movement that I believe will amaze the world."

"Have people forgotten what happened immediately after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870? Have they forgotten that three of the greatest states in the United States—Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa—were settled by more than 200,000 Germans during the few years that followed the victorious march to Paris? And that war was a German triumph."

"What, then, will follow German defeat? Today Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota are our three greatest German states and three of our richest states. The Franco-Prussian war made these states."

"And where one German sought new opportunities across the sea in those days I look to see five come after the present war."

"They will not go to the United States."

"In spite of tremendous real estate booms in Texas and other parts of our south, I cheerfully place myself on record as saying that the vast lands left open in the United States."

"To Canada and South America must go the emigrant of the future who is seeking land on which to make a livelihood."

UNIONIST ALARMED OVER
SPY QUESTION.

London, Nov. 12.—William Joynton-Hicks, Unionist, in the house of commons today recited the widespread anxiety concerning the presence of German spies in this country. He said there was a German in London who had been in touch with a German statesman and the firm of Krupp and that two sons of the London agent of that firm had been sworn in as special constables in London. These men, Mr. Joynton-Hicks added, might be estimable, but they would be better under lock and key.

There are 70,000 aliens in the country, the speaker continued. It was certain that signals had been given the German submarines to enable them to torpedo the British ships, he said, and that by some means a chart of the mined area had reached the Germans. Otherwise, Mr. Joynton-Hicks declared the German squadron could not have got so near Yarmouth.

Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, in reply to Mr. Joynton-Hicks, said the government must be careful that injustice was not done any person. He said that at any rate his department in this matter was acting under the instructions of the military authorities.

TSING TAU GOVERNOR TELLS OF GERMAN FORTRESS.

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The governor of Tsing Tau, capital of the German concession of Kiau Chau, China, has sent a cablegram to the German Emperor through the Japanese legation at Peking, dated Nov. 9, in which he says:

"After exhausting all efforts, the fortress, which was stormed, was broken through in the centre and fell. The fortress and town were badly damaged by the fire from the howitzers and a strong bombardment from the sea."

"Our artillery was completely overcome. The losses have not been yet ascertained, but, in view of the heavy fire, are less than we expected."

MADE IN GERMANY

Another change that seems likely to be wrought by this war is that Germany will cease to be the nursery of royalties for the rest of Europe, just because she has an unlimited number of royal families.

The peoples of Europe will want no more of that stock talk, but it will suit the peoples far better if their kings and queens get their consorts from among their own people, as our King George has done, and small states wanting kings had better select them from among their own nobles, than put themselves under members of the dominating fraternity of divine right Teutonic princes, whose first loyalty is liable to be to their own caste and not to the states they are set over. The King of Roumania is a Hohenzollern. The late King gave his word to the head of his clan that when the latter entered on his war of conquest, he would not take up arms against him.

When the war broke out the Roumanians were keen to extend their boundaries so as to include their brethren across the Austrian border. The King told his Prime Minister that he had given in his word, and the word of a Hohenzollern must stand. His Prime Minister told him plainly that the country had not given its word, and that the Hohenzollern relationship had nothing to do with it. The King said that his Hohenzollern ancestry had alienated his people, and soon after the war broke out he was king's nephew, may prove more of a Roumanian, but he also is a Hohenzollern and a Prussian. The Queen of Roumania, a charming woman, has a brother who was nominated by the Powers as King of Albania. He went there, but received unmistakable tokens that he was not wanted, and is now fighting in the cause of his own despot.

The Dutch, who were just now in having a German husband to advise their admiral and beloved Queen, and the German Prince Consort is equally uncomfortable. He may be as true to his adopted country as his wife, but he is not a German. He is the good Prince Albert, but like the excellent Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was driven by jingles from the post he had well earned and was ably filling, as first lord of the admiralty, he cannot free himself from popular misgiving. The Dutch will not seek another in that quarter. The Emperor of Russia has a German wife, who is now in the distressful position of being at war with her own folk. Her own sympathies are fortunately more English than German, her mother having been the Princess Alice of England. The Crown Prince of Bavaria, who is now slandering England to his troops with the Berlin falsehood, that it was England that caused this war by uniting the Powers against Germany, a lie which we credit him with being fool enough to believe, and which he has not seem to be fools enough to believe, is a brother of the brave and beloved Queen of Belgium, whose country he is helping to torture. The position of the Bavarians in this matter is a little hard to understand. The southern Germans are supposed to resent exceedingly the enforced and arrogant dominance of Prussia. But the Kaiser seems to have flattered this silly pride by saying that he would like the English to meet the Bavarians just once. Well, he had brought them to the hot place of the war for that purpose, and they got after experience, a whole belief of them surrendered to the terrible English. We might go on at great length. It may in the past have attached some additional glamor to the divinity that doth hedge a king, that should have descended purely from royal ancestry, but people have discovered that blue blood is no better than red, and they love their throne the better when it is occupied by one of their own, as the English will, we hope, be in future. Let Queen Mary look out for her son an English wife if she wants to add to the love the Empress has for her and for him.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?

Who is mainly responsible for the terrible war? Most Canadians, without hesitation and with no great consideration, will reply that the German Emperor is responsible.

In Austria they blame Serbia. In Serbia they complain of Austria. In Germany the people complain of the British and Russian. In Russia they refer to the racial rivalries of the Teuton and the Slav. Others to the commercial jealousy of Britain and Germany; to the desire of France for revenge on Germany, or to the mad and unprovoked frenzy of the German nation.

In a very convincing article in the recent number of The Fortnightly Review, Edith Sellars, who writes upon Austrian matters with no less than consular authority, declares that the direct agent causing the trouble between Austria and Serbia was Herr Von Tschirsky, the German ambassador at Vienna.

"At the very time when the Emperor Franz Josef and his Austrian ministers were striving their hardest to avert war, straining every nerve to keep the

people calm and prevent their clamoring for war, German agents were going about from cafe to cafe in Vienna deliberately stirring up strife. Wherever men congregated, there was always someone or other at hand to excite them, to kindle their wrath against Serbia, to tell them that Serbia despised them and had killed their archduke in sheer wantonness; to tell them, too, that a war against Serbia would be a mere picnic, a pleasure jaunt; that within a week of war being declared Serbia would be prostrate before them and their flag would be flying over Belgium."

The count himself assured the Austrian people that an ultimatum would not mean war; but if it did, so much the better for Austria. The whole company scoffed at anyone venturing to suggest that Serbia might perhaps not be left to fight alone, if it came to fighting. Who was there to join her? Russia, France, Britain all had their hands tied. "To show that they had tied the oddest stories were soon bandied about in saloons as well as cafes, stories in which Russian anarchists, French anti-militarists, Irish volunteers, Ulstermen and even suffragettes figured prominently. Besides, the success of never fight against Austria; all her sympathy was on Austria's side, it was announced with authority in Vienna; while France could have no excuse for fighting, unless Russia fought, and Russia could not fight. This was a point on which Von Tschirsky was emphatic. His colleague in St. Petersburg had proof, he claimed, that she could not, and even if she could, she would not, for Pan-Slavism was dead, and Czar Nicholas knew no will but Kaiser Wilhelm's, when once the shining armor was donned."

"The war with Serbia was popular with the Austro-Hungarians. The European war was very unpopular. One of the causes of unpopularity was that they would have to fight side by side with Germany."

"They do not in their hearts the Austrians have not only a profound mistrust of the Germans, or rather of the Prussians, as a people, but a bitter dislike for them, personally."

"I have met many Slavophiles in Vienna, but none in any other city. I have heard more railing against Germany, there, more wretched comments on her and her ways, than I ever heard in Paris. Nor is it only among the Slav nations. The Slav nations, who had joined with them in welcoming the war against Serbia, were throwing down their arms and refusing to fight against Russia. There was some trouble when they became known that they were fighting against France and Belgium. It was then that they first began to hate the war, but it was not until they knew they were fighting against Britain that they hated it with all their hearts and souls, hated it and loathed it so intensely that they almost ceased to care how it went."

And did this guilty German ambassador act on his own authority? We are told by the Kaiser to play the part of stirrer up of strife, or did he assume the role untold, just because it appeared to him? That is a question many Austrians are asking. Two men knew. They were the Archduke Ferdinand and Count Aehrenthal. But both are dead.

JAPANESE TOOK 2,300 WHEN TSING TAU FELL.

Tokio, Nov. 8.—Emperor Yoshihito and Empress Sadako have sent messages of appreciation to the forces of the Allies that participated in the operations resulting in the fall of Tsing Tau, the seat of government of Kiau Chau, the German leased possession in China.

To the Japanese. His Majesty expressed gratitude for their "faithful discharge of their duties as officers and men of the navy."

The following was sent by the Emperor to the British forces: "The Emperor deeply appreciates the brilliant deeds of the British army and navy who, operating with the Japanese, fought bravely and achieved the object of the war."

The Empress expressed similar sentiments in two messages. The formalities of the Emperor of Tsing Tau are described in an official statement issued this afternoon as follows:

"The German and Japanese plenipotentiaries on the eve of November 7 concluded the peace treaty for the surrender of Tsing Tau. Our terms were accepted in their entirety. Another meeting will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. On Nov. 10 the forts and equipment will be turned over to us."

"Our casualties on the night of Nov. 8 and on the following morning (when Tsing Tau surrendered) were 14 officers wounded and 426 soldiers killed or wounded. We took 2,300 prisoners in the battle."

WHEN YOU'RE SICK
YOUR WAGES STOP

You know what that means—misery—worry—big bills—lost sleep. Keeping in good health means food and clothing for you and your family. It is up to you to take care of yourself. It is up to you, whenever you don't feel right, to take something to make you right, to strengthen you, build you up, ward off some sickness—protect you and your family. That thing we have in Reall Olive Oil Emulsion. In offering it to you, we protect you against money-risk, by personally promising you that, if it does not restore your health, we will give back your money without question. We believe it is the best builder of health, energy and strength you can get. It is a helping many of your neighbors. If it doesn't help you, we will give back your money.

Reall Olive Oil Emulsion is composed principally of pure Olive Oil and the Hypophosphites. Each has long been renowned by successful physicians. Here they are for the first time combined. The result is a remarkable nerve, blood and strength-building remedy that is both food and medicine. For all who are nervous, run-down and debilitated—no matter what the cause; for old people; for convalescents; for young children, we know of nothing that will give health and strength as quickly as Reall Olive Oil Emulsion. It is a real builder of good blood, strong muscles, good digestion. Pleasant to take, it contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs. If you don't feel well, commence both money and strength by beginning today to take Reall Olive Oil Emulsion. Sold only at the Reall Olive Oil Stores, and in this town only by us. \$1.00.

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The Reall Store
There is a Reall Store in nearly every town in the West. It is the Reall Store, Canada's Great Store. There is a different Reall Store for nearly every ordinary human illness especially designed for the particular ailment it is recommended.
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From the Brazeau country. Best for Furnaces and Stoves. Special price for carload lots.

VICKERS & KRIESE,
Lacombe Agents.

NOTICE.

To Daniel E. Gerber

Now or formerly of the Town of Lacombe, in the Province of Alberta.

TAKE NOTICE that an action has been commenced by Gray-Campbell, Limited, to recover the sum of \$94.46, together with interest on the sum of \$85.00, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 4th day of November, 1914, due and owing under and by virtue of a certain lien note given by you to the plaintiff.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that you are herein required to enter a defence or demand of notice in this action in the office of the Clerk of the District Court at the Court House in the City of Edmonton, on or before the 28th day of December, A.D. 1914, and in default of your so doing, judgment may be entered against you by default.

Dated at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 5th day of November, A.D. 1914.

PARLEE, FREEMAN, ABBOTT & MACKAY,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.
(M11-3c)

Wm. Teward

Plasterer, Bricklayer, Cement Work, Stone Work and Fire places a Specialty.

Lacombe, Alta.
Burrin Ave.

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\$1,400

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ESTRAY

On the farm of E. L. Berrey, 14 miles south-west of Lacombe, on S.W. 1/4 Sec. 18-40-26-4, two sows viz.—One Yorkshire Grade about two years old, white with black skin over loin and flank, weight about 275 lbs., thin, fleshy, one Yorkshire Grade, about one year old, white, weight about 150 lbs., very thinly fleshed. Both sows appear to have raised pigs this year—W. R. WINSLOW, Brand Reader.

Port and equipment will be turned over to us.

Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Fowl and Chickens Wanted—Alive or Dressed

Now the weather is cool, it is quite safe to ship your poultry dressed. In fact, we prefer to receive spring chicken and turkeys dressed—ducks, geese and fowl alive. About Turkeys—Most people think that Christmas time is the best time to market turkeys, and, as a result, now that the production of all kinds of poultry in Alberta is large, there is a Christmas glut and the prices drop. Avoid this by marketing your Turkeys early, as soon as they are in marketable condition. We are paying high prices now. We also buy eggs, pigeons and rabbits, wild or tame. If you have dressed pork to market, ship to us. We will get you Calgary prices, charging you a small commission of 5 per cent. Write for quotations. (028,1f-c)

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Money to Loan on Farm Mortgages at

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Yes, our lumber takes well with everybody who likes good, sound, bright, dry, well manufactured stock. That's because we're pretty particular and finicky ourselves when it comes to buying our stock from the mills.

We've found out that particular lumber buyers like to buy of a particular yard where particular care is taken to handle only particular goods.

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We want your trade, and you'll be glad to give it to us after you once see how well we serve you.

Atlas Lumber Company, Ltd.
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The Best in Alberta

Building Supplies Of All Kinds.

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Knitted Scarves and Mufflers

In both colors and values. We are showing an unusually large range of Silk and Wool Scarves and Mufflers. The range of beautiful shades will prove specially attractive.

25c. to \$1.25

Fry's Cocoa

in half pound tins

30c.

Wool Blankets at Last Year's Prices

In the face of heavy advances at the Mills, we are offering our customers the best and warmest qualities of Woollen Blankets at the old prices. White and Grey all wool Blankets, and Point Blankets in Brown, Blue and Red, at last year's low prices.

Cutter Robes

These are in a Seal Furred Fabric, just right in weight and beautiful in appearance. They are ample in size and superior to \$7.00 values we have secured. Each, special

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The Utmost Value in Ladies' Hose and Boys' and Girls' Hosiery

These are leaders from the samples of a number of mills, and our customers are assured of getting the best values for their money in Hosiery.

Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, sizes 9½ to 10. Per pair 25c.

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Pennman's Cashmere Hose, no seams, sizes 8½ to 10. Per pair 40c., 50c. and 60c.

Pure Wool Cashmere Hose, sizes 8½ to 10. Per pair 35c., or 3 pairs for \$1.00

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FRY'S COCOA maintains the vigor and the bloom of youth because it is the most nourishing "food-drink" in the world. Every cup is brimful of buoyant health in concentrated form. Withal, of delicate and enticing flavor, it bespeaks the care and skill that have been taken since 1728 to make FRY'S a cocoa of exceeding fineness and purity. Always ask for FRY'S.

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Get your Winter supply while this stock lasts.

Scotch Knit Woollen Gloves

For Men and Boys, and Women and Children, real good import values in Cardinal, Black, Navy, Brown and Heather mixtures. The range is a large one, and all are extra special in value and quality—20c. to 60c. per pair.

Flannelette Blankets and Sheets

A good stock of these comfortable Sheets and Blankets for a hard winter, in Grey and White, whipped singly or the pair in one piece, and as low as last year. Per pair

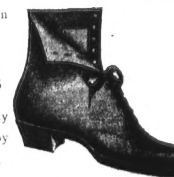
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In endless variety. An immense stock of the most serviceable lines, constantly kept filled in and sorted in sizes

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BANNER YEAR OF THE FARMERS IN SIGHT

According to the estimate of the department of agriculture of the Dominion government, given out during the past week, the value of the Alberta crop in 1914 exceeded the value of the crop of 1913 by seven million dollars. The official figures are \$59,000,000 and \$52,000,000. In bushels the crop of last year was 1,000,000 less than that of this year, and the difference is in the prices made by crop shortages in other lands and the war.

The result is all the more surprising when it is considered that thousands of acres in the south country, where the drought existed, produced practically nothing next year should go to \$1.40 the

and forage is being shipped into that section now to keep the cattle alive.

The general impression is that the prices of wheat, oats and flax will be higher next year than they have obtained even this year. Hon. Robert Rogers, in a recent interview, predicted \$2 wheat, and among the more conservative estimates is that of the officials of the United Farmers of Alberta, some of the officials of which organization are inclined to believe that the better grades will sell around \$1.50 per bushel.

The accepted estimate of the cost of raising a bushel of wheat is 50 cents, and the average price is around 60 cents, leaving a profit of 10 cents. If the price of wheat should go to \$1.40 the

price received would be equivalent to six ordinary crops, and if it reached this figure, and the crop is up to normal, the average farmer will clean up his indebtedness and have a snug balance to his credit in the bank.

In the meantime it is not impossible that the Dominion government will do something extraordinary for the benefit of the farmers, if the plans of the conference between the manufacturers and the Dominion council of agriculture come to fruition. The delegation, representing these two organizations, and which are said to have the backing of the railroad and banking interests as well, will call on the government at Ottawa some time this week. The conference committee will ask

the government to create a non-partisan commission for the purpose of investigating the agricultural situation with a view to improving conditions affecting the marketing of the product of the farm, the cost of transporting products of the farm to market, and the matter of long time loans to the farmers.

The most important of these two matters are markets and loans. In the matter of markets the commission will undoubtedly go into the tariff question carefully, and in the opinion of many members of the United Farmers of Alberta, cannot help recommending the elimination of the duty on American wheat, which means no revenue to the government, because no wheat is im-

ported into Canada from the United States, except in some extreme emergency. The belief is general that the commission could not help but recommend the doing away of the duty on wheat, which would mean that Canadian wheat would enter the United States free, and a great market opened to the Canadian wheat grower.

An effort will be made by the farmers to show this commission the necessity of a system of farm loans entirely different from the policy of Canadian banks. The farmers' note cannot be re-saction at a loss. An effort will be made to bring about some arrangement whereby farmers can make loans running for three years, possibly through the next Monday night on "The War banks, but with some govern-

ment aid which would safeguard the bank and help the farmer. When the bank manager makes the loan to the farmer he does it with the idea of renewing the note at the end of the first year. But in the event of money being tight forthwith there is a large proportion of next year's wheat crop, destined for Europe, that will flow west instead of east, and be taken by ship from Vancouver.

The feeling among farmers is that the lean years are over, and that there will be good profits in all lines of agriculture in the immediate future. Don't fail to hear Dr. Kerr through the next Monday night on "The War Spirit in England."